

SUPERVISORS ARE PUT ON THE GRILL

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

A two-ring circus would about describe the double meeting held at the Republican headquarters last night. The County Committee met in one room where Supervisor-at-Large Adams was on the grill over appointments made by the County Board of Supervisors. In an adjoining room the Territorial Central Committee also held a session.

The Territorial Committee discussed the proposed change in the size of the precincts for Honolulu. That change was to make more precincts, thereby cutting the larger precincts down, so that the number of votes in each would be evened up on a smaller basis. The matter went over to the Executive Committee for consideration, although the general sense of the meeting was that there should be no change from the present boundaries.

Chairman John Waterhouse presided over the talkfest of the County Committee. It was a largely attended meeting and most of the members seemed to have it in for the Supervisors because of some alleged appointments of men to office or jobs who were not on the lists submitted and recommended by the County Committee.

It was openly charged that the Supervisors, of course meaning only the Republican members of the Board of Supervisors, had appointed outsiders. It was also charged that the Supervisors had treated the County Committee with contempt and its recommendations had been spurned.

Naturally, this brought out a large amount of talk, some of it peppery and fingers were shaken strenuously in the faces of members.

It all finally wound up with the passage of a resolution offered by Charles Huestace, Jr., that the Republican members of the Board of Supervisors supply the county committee with a list of appointments made during their regime, and from this the committee hopes to ascertain whether or not the Supervisors appointed "outsiders" or men whom they alleged were dropped from precinct rolls and who are looked upon as no longer Republicans.

An amendment was also passed to the effect that in future the County Committee will again take upon itself the duty of presenting the names of dyed-in-the-wool Republicans for any future vacancies.

To this, Jim Quinn demurred. He didn't think it worth while. None of the Republican Supervisors ever listened to him. So what was the use of doing anything now? Let matters slide along. And yet Quinn was first in the field to kick against the Supervisors' alleged action, so some said.

This brought out a spirited rebuff from Huestace, who said: "I want to go on record as being in favor of keeping the Republican party together. I am going to fight for the Republican party, first and last even if I have to go down with my flag flying. I don't take water. Jim (Quinn), you want to get into line."

This statement was met by applause. Huestace then added that although the County Committee could have something to say, yet the executive committee often took the wind out of the general committee's sails. He was a worker, personally, but the executive committee did not seem to want a worker and he had been turned down.

"Then," said Chairman Waterhouse in a spirited manner, "I appoint you a member of the executive committee here and now, for there's a vacancy."

After the smoke cleared Huestace tried to smile, and succeeded in thanking the chairman for the honor conferred upon him.

Adams was charged with having been "mum" at former meetings of the County Committee when matters affecting the matter of appointments had been brought up. Adams distinctly refused this charge and said if he was "mum" at any time it was probably while other members were doing all the talking. Adams charged Quinn on the other hand, of being one of many people who talked generally on the streets about this or that shortcoming of the Supervisors but who did not take any responsibility in anything.

Even Huestace came to Adams' defense by stating that Quinn after making a show of fighting for a principle, backed down when it came to doing anything and preferred to let matters slide along as before.

Then Quinn talked about Lorrin Andrews. He was the only real politician Honolulu, or at least the Republican party, ever had. He was a party man through and through and a good leader. He did not let Clevelands get in while he was wielding the big stick.

Adams at one time during the discussion said that in the event of an outsider having been appointed as alleged by the committee it was the duty of county committee members to call the attention of the Republican Supervisors to the matter, but none of them ever did. The Supervisors were not supposed to know every detail about a man whom they were appointing.

Quinn said that Adams should know this personally. He made a strenuous campaign and came in touch with the voters and should have known their affections. He was to blame.

And so it went on through the evening.

Half of the Panalo lands lately opened to settlement under right of purchase leases has already been taken up. It is good tobacco land, and the first to take up a holding was Gustav Kretschmar, the tobacco expert. His lot is 50 acres, and his partner, George Douglas, takes the adjoining 40 acres.

STEAMER MAUNA KEA

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The contract for building the new Inter-Island steamer was signed yesterday by James A. Kennedy, on behalf of the steamship company, and Vice President Fredericks of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The specifications call for a steamer 231.5 in length and a 37-foot beam. The Mauna Kea has a length of 185 feet and a beam breadth of 32 feet.

The construction will be the best obtainable and the design is modern, many of the features being copied from the plans of the Mongolia. An innovation, in so far as the building of island boats for these waters is concerned, is the double bottom. In the event of the steamer going on the rocks at any time there would be absolutely no danger of serious results for the steamer would keep afloat and would ride easily on the second bottom. Practically she will have six decks or five above the hold. There will be the 'tween deck, the main, upper, shade and bridge decks. There will be cabin accommodations for 160 passengers on the upper deck, every stateroom opening out on the deck. There will be two berths and a couch in each room and the appointments will be almost de luxe. An electric light will be at the head of each bed and a fan in every room driven by electric power. Special attention will be paid to the arrangement of the lavatories in the rooms and they will be beautifully finished in hardwood and porcelain. The largest of the rooms will have a length of ten feet. There will be a large and well furnished social hall with everything for the entertainment and amusement of the passengers and the smoking room, which will be on the shade deck, will be fitted up for comfort and will be provided with tables and a bar at which non-alcoholic drinks and tea and coffee will be served to passengers.

On this deck, directly back of the pilot house, will also be the staterooms of the captain and the first and second officers.

Accommodations for second-class passengers will be on the 'tween and main decks. There will be rooms for female passengers who wish to lie down and beside there will be abundant airy space for men who can accustom themselves to the deck boards without feeling discomfort. There will be several toilet and one bathroom, the latter for the accommodation of first-class passengers only. All of these rooms will be fitted with the very latest appliances and will have tile floors.

The steamer will be fitted with triple expansion engines and steam steering gear and will have a guaranteed speed of fifteen knots. Her carrying capacity will be 600 tons of freight and it is thought that if she leaves here on the regular Kinau schedule she will arrive at Hilo early the next morning.

"The company realizes," said Mr. Kennedy yesterday, "that the very name of the Kinau is a soul-stirrer to the community and we had to get something that would be so far ahead of her in every way that the tourist travel to the other islands would improve and the Mauna Kea, which is to be the name of the new steamer, is the result of our deliberations. The cost of it will be, well a little greater than a year's subscription to the Advertiser, but the directors of the Inter-Island company felt that it was something in which economy should not be the only consideration. The plans, you will observe, contemplate something a good deal finer than anything in the history of the island shipping and the specifications have been drawn with a view to the comfort of the passengers."

In some instances the Mongolia has been the pattern followed and this applies mainly to the arrangement of the diningroom, which runs clear across the steamer, and the pantry. The tables in the diningroom, you will notice, run from the center to the side, except one, instead of in the center as is the case on the other steamers. The pantry is patterned exactly after the big steamer and is situated near the diningroom and the steam tables by which heat the food will be kept warm at all times.

There will be six working boats on her and two galvanized iron boats for the use of passengers at the landings. The contract calls for the steamer to be delivered to the owners in one year.

At the Republican County Committee meeting on Saturday night, when the discussion was in progress over Huestace's proposed motion that all appointments to be made by the Supervisors should receive the endorsement of the County Committee first, the matter of appointments in the Police Department was considered. In spite of the fact that Sheriff Brown has apparently been given authority to make and unmake appointments at will, the County Committee was generally of the opinion that the sheriff had in future better have his list submitted to that body first.

Captain Sayce, late of the British navy, and his nephew, Donald S. Macdonald, of Hampton, England, were in Hilo last week. Captain Sayce visited the islands several years ago. After a short stay he will proceed on a trip through the South Seas. Mr. Macdonald intends to locate in the islands and will probably go into cattle ranching in Molokai.

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THREE INSULAR GOVERNORS WILL ACT IN HARMONY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Governors of Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico have entered into a pact to labor together for the establishment of a Department of Insular Affairs to be added to the Cabinet of the United States, in charge of a Secretary who will devote himself to the interests of those possessions, who will know about them, and who will have the ear of the President as a Cabinet Minister.

Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico and Acting Governor Atkinson entered into this treaty at Washington several months ago. Yesterday, next Governor James F. Smith of the Philippines pledged fealty to the pact.

"I want you to help us to secure the establishment of a governmental department at Washington to have charge of the affairs of all the outside possessions," said Acting Governor Atkinson to Vice Governor James F. Smith after the two had been introduced in the executive Chamber of the Capitol yesterday afternoon.

"I will do it," answered General Smith.

Thus the pact was made, right at the start, in the course of an interview destined to become historic. General Smith, who with his wife and son was on the way to San Francisco for a vacation trip which must end early in August, had lunched with a party of friends at the Mauna, and there, after an interview had been arranged for him with the Acting Governor. The discussion between the two Governors was at no time a matter of generalities, after the first formalities of the introduction. There was too much in common between them—and they were both too much men of the same class to stand aloof.

And, after General Smith had agreed to the covenant, Acting Governor Atkinson went on to define his views at length. "We have too much at stake," he said, "to be thrust off into the hands of a mere clerk when we go to Washington on insular business. The clerk may be highly paid. He may be, and perhaps is, a smarter man than I am, and worth more money to the government. But he does not have the ear of the President, and he is not advised upon all insular affairs. You are the chief of the men in the outside possessions, General, or you will be when you take charge of the affairs of the Philippines. Your word will go a long way in Washington. If you will help us in this, it can be done. There should be a Department of Insular Affairs, with a Secretary at the head of it."

"That is true," agreed General Smith. "I cordially approve of the plan. I will mention it to Governor Ide, and I will pledge my own support to it."

THE PACT IS MADE.

"Then it will be done," said Governor Atkinson. "I have already spoken of the matter to Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico, and he has given his adhesion. I have spoken of it also to those in authority in Washington, and the suggestion of gentlemen there I was engaged in drafting a bill to cover the matter when I was called home by the illness of Governor Carter."

The department would have to take cognizance of the affairs of Samoa and Guam and Panama as well," said General Smith. "And of course would allow for the differing conditions in the different possessions."

"Of course," agreed Acting Governor Atkinson. "That would all be provided for. The main thing would be to have the business of the insular possessions centered in and handled by a big man who would have them well in hand all the time, and have the ear of the President. This country is big enough to do that. We are interested, you and I, in the establishment of the American system of Government in the islands in which we are called to executive place. We are interested in the establishment of the American system because we believe that it is the best government. We have difficult problems to meet, and we are striving to meet them in the best possible way."

A Department of Insular Affairs would go far toward meeting the wants of the present condition," said General Smith. "We have our problems, as you say in the Philippines. And the difficulty of one of them has been increased very greatly by the defeat of the Philippine tariff bill. Why, we have never raised more than 200,000 tons of sugar in the islands, and the market for that is in China. But if every pound of it were brought to the United States it would have no appreciable effect on the market. They import one million and a quarter tons of sugar into the United States every year. You can see how little of this we could supply, even if our product were to be doubled. And as I say, it is all marketed in China."

NOT A BODY BLOW.

"I do not think a body blow has been dealt you," said Governor Atkinson. "The time is coming when you will not only get your sugar in with the twenty-five per cent. tariff, but absolutely free. For I think the people of the United States will insist that the Philippines shall have a square deal."

"And the consumption of sugar is increasing at the rate of one hundred thousand tons a year," said General Smith. "That is a consideration that seems to have been overlooked."

"I have not overlooked it," said Acting Governor Atkinson. "Both Governor Carter and myself have told the people here that it has taken us twenty years to run our sugar product up to where it is—while the consumption is increasing at the wonderful rate that it is."

"We had the same or similar trouble with our tobacco," said General Smith. "A Connecticut Congressman came out to look over the field, and we took the lead off and showed him the whole business. We showed him where we had one section that could produce as fine tobacco as could be grown in Cuba—but there was only a very limited area of that class of land. That Congressman went home, and has been our friend. His own people, who grow tobacco, did not like him for a time—but he has educated them, now."

"We only want a fair deal. I believe that the time is coming when the American people will insist upon fairness in the treatment of the Filipino people."

The conference of the Governors ended here, although Acting Governor Atkinson escorted General Smith on board the Mongolia and saw him off to San Francisco. Before going to see the Acting Governor, General Smith called upon Judge Henry F. Highton, whom he had known since General Smith was a boy in a San Francisco law office. The greeting between these two was most cordial, and it would surprise none of the friends of Judge Highton or of General Smith if there should be something more material than even a remnant of old ties of friendship growing out of the meeting.

As to the proposed Department of Insular Affairs, that is understood to have the approval of President Roosevelt, and Governor Carter also favors it strongly.

TALKED VERY FREELY.

General James F. Smith, who will become Governor of the Philippines upon the retirement of Governor Ide on the 15th of September next, talked very freely to a representative of the Advertiser who had shared his tent in the field in the old war days.

"Manila is changed since the old times," he said. "The sanitation of the city has been looked after, the moats have been filled to the great discouragement of the mosquito pest, and we have opened the mountain resort of Benguet, which has a climate in the summer months as delightful as that of California. There is malaria in the islands now, only where new ground is opened—and none at all at Benguet. The island climate, in fact, is healthful—a thing people are beginning to find out and appreciate."

"We have cleaned the city, and have the best street car system in the world. It was built by Philippine labor, which has turned out to be one of the best kinds of labor. But each man must be paid for his own work. The gang system will not answer. Then, if you want them to do their best, you must give them a cockpit, and hire a string band and let them have a concert or a ballie every night if they want to. They will show up for work bright and early the next morning. They are reliable and dependable, and they work hard. They built the Manila street car system in the quickest time that a work of that kind has ever been done. But I do not think you can get them to come here."

"Will I go to Washington? I suppose I will be dragged there, but I am not going unless they call me. I am on a vacation trip, and must return to Manila in August, leaving the mainland early in that month. If Governor Ide will not consent to hold on, I am to take the Governorship on the 15th of September. I was to have taken hold earlier, but he held on to give me my vacation. He is not at all well, however."

LETTER THAT DOYLE TOOK

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Features of the Johnson murder trial yesterday were the droll rejoinders of a negro witness named Frank Copeland, the lucid evidence of Dr. Hubert Wood and the satisfactory clearing-up by T. M. Harrison, attorney for defendant, of what the prosecution had tacitly insinuated was an attempt on his part to purchase evidence.

Copeland is a stableman at Waiialua plantation, who had various dealings with Johnson. Once last fall Johnson was caught harnessing a different pair of mules from the pair witness had pointed out to him when Johnson was sent to the stable for a team. Then, on New Year's day—two days before the murder—Johnson was at his house drinking wine with him, when a Japanese hackman came there and accused Johnson of having taken his watch. Johnson admitted it, saying he had given the watch to a third party. All three of them went from Copeland's to the house of the person indicated and sure enough recovered the watch.

Johnson was then cautioned about a silver watch upon his own person and was advised to leave it with Copeland's wife. He did so, but next day had forgotten about it and was met by Copeland, to whom he said he had lost his watch in the stream. He said he could see it, but whenever he tried to reach it the watch disappeared. Copeland reminded him of where he had left his watch, and having gone and got it Johnson came back and thanked him.

Witness, answering a question, said he wouldn't say Johnson was drunk on that occasion, but should say "he was two sheets in the wind and the other one shaking." As to his impression of Johnson's state of mind, he said he regarded him as having a screw loose somewhere when he was drinking, but as knowing pretty well what he was doing when not drinking.

Under cross-examination by Attorney General Peters he said that by a screw loose he meant that Johnson was "absent-minded." Mr. Harrison tried on redirect to get him to go further in his opinion, but the questions were mostly overruled on objections. After a warm tussle between counsel a certain question was allowed, but Copeland stayed mute until a hush had come over the lately vibrant air. Then he caused a general laugh by asking the court, in childlike timidity, "Am I allowed to speak?"

Witness told the Attorney General he had received a letter from Mr. Harrison offering him a reward for certain evidence for the defense. There was a battle over this evidence of the letter, Mr. Harrison being overruled in the objection that the letter itself was the best evidence. Mr. Harrison later asked the Attorney General of getting the letter away from the witness, which Mr. Peters indignantly denied.

Mr. Harrison, having asked Copeland if he had the letter with him and been answered in the negative, elicited from the witness a statement that Chester Doyle of the Attorney General's Department had got the letter from him and never returned it. Witness identified a copy of the letter as correct and it was admitted as an exhibit and read. The text of the letter was as follows:

"It has appeared by some of the evidence that a Chinaman knew something about where the boy Simeon's body was before it was found; and, on account of that, I would like to find if anyone saw Johnson on the morning the boy was killed between 9 o'clock, when he was seen swinging Simeon Wharton behind Wharton's house, and 12 noon, when he came back to Wharton's place. Consequently, if you can find any person who can and will prove that he was elsewhere than where the boy was killed, and let me have his name so that I can get his evidence in at the trial, although I am getting no pay for this case, I will give you five dollars out of my own pocket."

Dr. Wood told of Johnson's calling at his private office on the evening of December 27, when after giving him some treatment he told him to come next morning to the plantation doctor's office. Johnson's condition was low, he was suffering from a cold and had a wound in the ear. Witness cautioned him lest he should be taken with pneumonia. Johnson kept the appointment for the following morning. "He was and had been drinking," the witness said, but he evinced no symptoms of mania. His low condition was partly evidenced by a drawl in his speech, but he answered questions about as a plantation laborer would.

Mr. Peters asked if he showed signs of delirium tremens. "No," was the answer, "if one has delirium tremens he has them." Johnson's pulse was sub-normal and, to the Attorney General, witness said such could not be the condition in mania. To Mr. Harrison he said it would be possible for mania to develop between Johnson's first call on December 27 and when he saw him the day after the murder. On the latter occasion, he had testified, he saw Johnson but noticed nothing peculiar about him. When Johnson consulted him, at the times mentioned, the pupil of one eye was dilated.

Other witnesses called by the defense yesterday were Manuel Fernandez, Manuel Coelho, Antonio Coelho, Jacinto Texeira, John Nunes, John D. Holt and Geo. Kentwell. Holt displayed an incoherence of utterance, on the preliminary questions, which made him an impossible witness and he was speedily dismissed. The Portuguese witnesses testified generally that Johnson was a good worker when sober. Some of them had seen him helping from drink. Kentwell, whose family employed Johnson for years, said Johnson was foolish when drunk.

At 4 p. m. the trial was continued until 10 a. m. Monday.

Pala citizens are raising funds to erect a social hall.

W. T. Robinson is having a fine residence erected at Wailuku.

Several Chinese entered the place for their customary mid-day meal and were summarily hauled out by the crowd which had grown so large by 12:30 p. m. that a force of police were sent to the scene and dispersed the looters.

Wo Fat did practically no business all day long and all day long his place was guarded by police to prevent the carrying out of threats of raids and incendiarism by the irate swellers of the boycott fund.

RHEUMATISM MAKES LIFE MISERABLE.

A happy home is the most valuable possession that is within the reach of mankind, but you cannot enjoy its comforts if you are suffering from rheumatism. You throw aside business cares when you enter your home and you can be relieved from those rheumatic pains also by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will give you relief and its continued use for a short time will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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CHINESE ONCE MORE GROW RIOTOUS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"Tak-a-ii! Tak-a-ii!" ("Fight'em! Fight'em!")

With several hundred Chinamen surging and gesticulating and shouting the above word before the restaurant of Wo Fat on Hotel street last night shortly after 9 o'clock, and with eight or nine police standing before them and guarding the entrance, there was a time when it seemed that the Chinese would break out violently into rioting and demolish the building.

It was the result of the riot in the Chinese United Society rooms the night before. All day long a boycott had been maintained against Wo Fat's place, and last night it reached the point where police intervention became necessary to save the place from the mob's fury. It was a mob and they were primarily after Wo Fat, whom they alleged had misappropriated money placed in his hands for the benefit of sufferers by the fire of 1900. Had they laid their hands on Wo Fat last night he would undoubtedly have been badly used as the crowd was wildly excited.

Early in the evening the street before Wo Fat's place began to fill up. There were groups who appeared to have their spokesmen. The chattering finally became noisy and a move was made on the restaurant. Some Chinese were eating there and these were dragged out. The crowd then refused to allow any one to go inside. They had started a boycott and intended to maintain it.

Then a request was sent to the police station and Deputy Sheriff Vida, Captain Parker, Capt. Leslie, Joe Leal, Dick Panawea, Espinosa and others responded. They pushed their way through the crowd and took a station before the mealhouse. Despite this show of force the Chinese crowded forward and soon came in contact with the officers. They were thrown back but again advanced and this time with the cry of "Tak-a-ii! Tak-a-ii!"

Then the officers got busy and formed a flying squadron which was effective. The Chinese were forced across the street and the way before the restaurant was cleared.

Then in order to prevent further violence the place was ordered closed. The boards were put up in front and entrance could be gained only at the rear. Deputy Sheriff Vida left some of the special police on guard. They went inside and wherever there was a pane of glass the faces of Chinese could be seen massed on one side gazing curiously at the officers within.

By 10 o'clock everything quieted down and the crowd dispersed.

RIOTING COMMENCES AT ABOUT NOON

The row among the members of the United Chinese Societies took a fresh phase yesterday and again the services of the police were called into requisition.

It appears that after the Chinatown fire in 1900 the local Chinese sent an appeal for funds to China which resulted in \$7000 being forwarded to Honolulu for the benefit of the sufferers.

This money was placed in charge of a committee who, it is alleged, converted the relief fund to their own use. Some time ago an appeal was made from China to Honolulu Chinese for contributions to help the boycott along. Forty thousand dollars were collected by Wo Fat, a restaurant keeper on Hotel street, near Maunakea.

Wo Fat, it is said, placed this money in the hands of the committee which mishandled the fire funds, a circumstance which caused contributors to the boycott fund to become greatly incensed and to demand their money back.

Wo Fat handed the money over to another Chinaman who deposited the fund in Bishop's Bank, and refused to return any of the contributions.

It was this matter which caused the disagreement at the election of officers of the United Chinese Societies on Thursday night.

Yesterday word went abroad among the local Chinese to boycott Wo Fat's erstwhile popular eating place, after 12 o'clock noon. About 200 Chinamen lined up on Hotel street, opposite the restaurant, to see that the order was enforced.

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